

DUTY LOWERED ON WIRE GOODS

Insurgents, Encouraged, Will Continue Efforts for Revision Downward.

GORE TO DEFENSE OF RETAILERS AGAIN

**Declares Statement as to Price of
Pitchers Was Untrue—Tillman
Attacks Carnegie and Ad-
vises Lodge Not to Try
to "Bulldoze"
Him.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15.—The lowering of duties in the case of eight or ten classes of wire goods contained in the steel schedule, upon motion of Senator Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, gave great encouragement to-day to Senators and Senators-elect, who voted downward. With evident gratification Senator Beveridge greeted these proposed amendments by the chairman of the Finance Committee by declaring: "Good! That's making progress."

The entire session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the section relating to pen-knives being under consideration when at 4:44 P. M. the Senate adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, one hour earlier than it has been beginning business during the last day.

Wouldn't Be "Unlaid."

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were two or three mild explosions. For example, Mr. Tillman conceived the idea that Mr. Lodge was trying to "rush me off my feet." When Mr. Lodge explained smilingly that he had not intended any such physical demonstration, Mr. Tillman closed the incident with the admonition: "Then don't try to bulldoze me."

paragraph relating to razors provoked any disturbance, although Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, in a brief speech protested that the Republicans in the Senate were working a hardship to the owners of the razors.

Defends Retailers.
Mr. Gore, of Oklahoma, precipitated a lively debate by asking immediate consideration of a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to obtain by investigation the import prices of various articles of general and ordinary consumption, and also the wholesale and retail prices of such articles when used in this country. The ob-

whether the retailers of the country are practicing extortion.

Senator Gore declared that the retailers had been pictured to the country as extortioners, and he wanted to have the facts to determine whether that was true.

"If the retail men are robbers," he said, "they should be held up to the wrath and execration of their countrymen."

Mr. Gore said he had investigated

by Mr. Scott as selling at wholesale at 90 cents a dozen, retailed at 15 cent and sometimes 10 cents, instead of 3 cents, as stated. On motion of Mr. Aldrich, consideration of the matter was postponed under the rules until Monday.

Day's Debate.

up Mr. Aldrich withdrew the amendment of the Committee on Finance increasing the duty on structural steel from three-tenths of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound, and the House provision of three-tenths of 1 cent per pound was adopted.

Referring to an amendment to this paragraph not permitting structural steel to be assembled when imported, Mr. Aldrich said:

have been cut nearly one-half, and desire to place on record the gross apprehension that we may be committing a grave injustice to this great industry."

Senators Cummins, Newlands and Smith (South Carolina), contended that even with the reduced rate the duty was too high.

Jump on Carnegie.

Reading from the testimony of Mr. Carnegie before the Ways and Means

steel industry. Mr. Tillman declares that Mr. Carnegie had made a vast amount of money by favoritism and exchange.

"I will not say by dishonesty," said Mr. Tillman, "because he has only taken advantage of the laws we pass. But he has made more money than the entire bunch of us here put together, and there are some very rich men in this Senate. He has given away more money than all the Democrats of this body possess—ten times as much, I expect."

During Mr. Carnegie's testimony

people, Mr. Tillman added: "I use nails and wire fencing and other products of his corporation, and when I buy those things he takes money out of my pocket and puts it in his."

Asks for Information.

Mr. Bacon became engaged in a col-

effect of the protective tariff on prices and insisted that the United States Steel Corporation needs no tariff to protect it.

When the paragraph on steel bars, plates and sheets, and pressed steel was reached, Mr. Culberson desired information regarding several additional values of steel which were provided with high duties by the Finance Com-

additional brackets were put in to provide fair rates of duty on several new kinds of steel which were not made at the time the Dingley law was enacted. These new kinds of steel, he said, are known as high-speed steel and are very expensive to manufacture.

speed steel was first made in Europe by a secret process, but said that American manufacturers have discovered the process and are making it. He added that in order that its manufacture may be continued here a higher rate of duty is necessary. Mr.